UNCRC
UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD
بچوں کے حقوق کامعہبده
Everyone under 18 years of age has all the rights mentioned in this Convention.
ایمانی رہی سے گیرے
تھام تندریز کو حاصل کیے گئے محیط دو کھڑی بچیہ کی رہائی پیپر کو، کسی وی کوئی بھی، ایک کے والدین کو نہیں، وہ کوئی زبان بولنے پر نہیں،
ویکی بینی حسیت اور دوسری سے تعلق رکھنے پر نہ، دوسرے کو نہیں یاد نہ کریں، وہی معتقدہ کا سمجھ نہیں، وہ اسی طرح با ہجر
غیرہ کو نہیں بھی دیا پہی کو چھوٹی بچوں کے ساتھ نہیں یاد کرتے اور تمہاری سلکی روشنی سے ہٹنے پر نہ ہیں۔

The Convention applies to everyone regardless of their race, religion, abilities, whatever they think or say.
نچول کا نہیں مفادات
بننے فیصلے کا وقت اس وقت کو نہیں ہے کہ نچول پر کیسی پیکس اور کیسی پوک جب نچول کے لئے صرف وہ اقدامات انجام گیا ہو جا کے مفادائیں بولی اور وہ باتیں جنا کے والدین اور بچوں کے ہدایت کے ذریعے ہیں
دوہا اور معاشرت ایک طرف سے نہیں گے

All organisations concerned with children should work towards what is best for each child.
Governments should make these rights available to children.
Governments should respect the rights and responsibilities of families to guide their children so that, as they grow up, they learn to exercise their rights properly.
Children have the right to live a fulfilled life. Governments should ensure that children survive and develop healthily.
Children have the right to a legally registered name and nationality. Children also have the right to know their parents and, as far as possible, to be cared for by them.
Governments should respect a child’s rights to a name, a nationality and family ties.
Children should not be separated from their parents unless it is for their own good: for example, if a parent is mistreating or neglecting a child. Children whose parents have separated have the right to stay in contact with both parents, unless this may harm the child.
Families who live in different countries should be allowed to move between those countries so that parents and children can stay in contact, or get back together as a family.
Governments should take steps to stop children being taken out of their own country illegally.
نوجوان کے خیالات کا احترام

نوجوان کے چیزوں میں مسائل کا ووٹ اور اندازہ لگائی جائے گی کہ اسے ستمبر خیالات کے ازدواج اتفاق کے ہاتھ میں حاصل ہو۔

Children have the right to say what they think should happen when adults are making decisions that affect them. Their opinions must be taken into consideration.
Children have the right to get and share information, as long as the information sharing is in their best interest.
Children have the right to think and believe what they want and to practise their religion, as long as they are not stopping other people from enjoying their rights. Parents should guide children on these matters.
Children have the right to safely meet with other children and young people and join groups and organisations, as long as this does not stop other people from enjoying their rights.
Every child has the right to privacy. The law must protect children’s privacy, family, home, communications and reputation (or good name) from any attack.
Children have the right to reliable information from media. Mass media such as television, radio and newspapers should provide information that children can understand and should not promote materials that could harm children.
Both parents must share responsibility for bringing up their children and should always consider what is best for each child. Governments should help parents and caretakers by providing safe & conducive services to support them, especially if both parents work.
Governments should ensure that children are properly cared for and protected from violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect by their parents, or anyone else.
Children who cannot be looked after by their own family must be looked after properly by people who respect their religion, personality, culture and language.
When children are adopted, the first concern must be what is best for them. The same rules should apply whether children are adopted in the country of their birth or if they are taken to live in another country.
Children who come into a country as refugees should have the same rights as children who are born in that country.
Children who have any kind of impairment should receive special care and support so that they can live a fulfilled and independent life.
Children have the right to good quality health care, clean water, nutritious food and a clean environment so that they will stay healthy.
Children who are looked after by the state or a foster family other than their parents should have their situation reviewed regularly by a competent authority. The best interest of the child should always prevail.
The government should provide extra money for the children of families in need.
Children have the right to a standard of living that is good enough to meet their physical and mental needs. The government should help families in need.
Children have the right to education. Discipline in schools should respect children’s human dignity. Education should be free.
Education should develop each child’s personality and talents to its fullest. It should encourage children to respect others and abide by the laws and support each other.
Children have the right to learn and use the language and customs of their family, whether or not these are shared by the majority of the people in the country where they live, as long as this does not harm others.
Children have the right to relax, play and join in a wide range of leisure activities.
Children should be protected from any activities that could harm their development.
Children who use drugs should not be treated cruelly. They should not be put in prison with adults and should be able to keep contact with their family. They must be provided with mental health care and appropriate rehabilitative services.
Governments should protect children from sexual abuse always keeping the best interest of the child as a key priority.
Governments should make sure that children are not abducted or sold.
Governments must ensure that children are not used for conflict, monetary gains or illegal activity.
Children who commit any offence must be provided with support, guidance, love, and respect. They must access restorative justice.
Children deserve special protection in situation of war.
State has a duty to recover and reintegrate children with their family and ensure their safety and well being in case of war, conflict and unforeseen events.
Children accused of breaking the law have the right to legal help and fair treatment. There should be restorative solution to help these children become healthy citizens for their community. Detention should be a last resort.
If the laws of a country protect children’s rights better than this Convention, then those laws should be implemented.
Government should actively tell children and adults about this Convention so that everyone knows about children’s rights.
These articles explain how governments, the United Nations - including the Committee on the Rights of Child and UNICEF - and other organizations work to make sure all children enjoy all their rights.
The United Nation Convention on the Rights of the Child is an important law notified by countries who have promised to protect children’s rights.